

*Type.* Adult male, collected on Mount Muhavura, Birunga Volcanoes, on the 10th Feb., 1921, by N. Gyldenstolpe (altitude 3200 metres). Type in the R. Nat. Hist. Museum at Stockholm.

*Remarks.* This fine Flycatcher only occurred on the higher slopes of the Birunga Volcanoes, mostly inhabiting the upper forest- and the heath-zones, where it was not uncommon. All the specimens obtained are fairly similar *inter se*, and the sexes are alike.

Named in honour of H.R.H. Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, the leader of the Swedish Central African Expedition, 1920-21.

+ ***Nectarinia famosa vulcanorum*, subsp. nov.**

*Diagnosis.* Differs from *N. f. aeneigularis* Sharpe, from East Africa, by its more greenish, less golden, upper parts, and by having a shorter and less curved bill. Underparts also more bluish. Size slightly smaller. Wings 68-72 mm. against 74-76 mm. in *N. f. aeneigularis*. Culmen 27-29 mm. against 30-31 mm. in the East African form.

*Dimensions of type.* Total length 205 mm.; wing 72 mm.; tail 57 mm.; elongated central rectrices 115 mm.; culmen 27 mm.; bill from gape 29 mm.; tarsus 16 mm.

*Type.* Adult male, collected on Mount Sabinio, Birunga Volcanoes, on 21st Feb., 1921, by N. Gyldenstolpe (altitude 2600 metres). Type in the R. Nat. Hist. Museum at Stockholm.

*Remarks.* The females do not differ from those of the East African race. This beautiful Sun-bird was fairly abundant on the lower slopes of the Birunga Volcanoes.

On behalf of Dr. VAN SOMEREN, Dr. HARTERT exhibited a new subspecies of African Finch, which the former described as follows:—

+ ***Sorella emini guasso*, subsp. nov.**

Differs from *S. emini emini* from the country of the Victoria Nyanza and Nile Province in being paler throughout.

*Type.* ♂ adult, Archer's Post, N. Guasso Nyiro, N.E. Kenia, April 1919. In Tring Museum, Dr. Van Someren Coll.

*Habitat.* The more open bush and thorn country of the region.

*Distribution.* The country round the N. Guasso Nyiro River and Northern Frontier.

*Observation.* I drew attention to the possibility of the Kenia birds being separable from the typical species in my paper on African Birds in *Novit. Zoologicæ*, xxix., April 1922, p. 166. It has been my good fortune to secure eight specimens of this new race, and these corroborate my former opinion.

Mr. TOM IREDALE communicated the following note:— According to the decision of the 'Systema Avium' Committee to accept the American Ornithologists' Union Code in connection with the rejection of names of like origin and significance which differ in gender only, *i.e.* ending in *-us* and *-a*, I propose the new genus name

**Mathewsiella,**

with *Craspedophora magnifica claudia* Mathews as type.

This was referred to the genus *Craspedophora* Gray, List Genera Birds, 1st ed. 1840, add. and errata, p. 1, but there is a prior *Craspedophorus* of Hope, Coleopt. Manual, vol. ii. pp. 91, 165 (1838).

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN made some remarks on the results of his second expedition to Spitsbergen during the summer of 1922. On this occasion he was accompanied by Major W. M. Congreve and Mr. B. W. Tucker, and a very remarkable feature was the extraordinary difference in the conditions during the past season from the previous one. The whole of the west coast of Spitsbergen from South Cape to the north end of Prince Charles' Foreland was blocked by a vast icefield, from ten to twenty or thirty miles wide, and covering an area of about 2000 square miles. On account